BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1831.

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We have to announce the arrival at a late hour last evening, of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Duke of Sussex*. For the following heads of intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers, we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Whitehead.

Passengers.—Mr. G. C. Prendergast Writer, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Tendall, and 2 Children, Major Tendall, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, Cornet Blake, do. do. Cornet Maude, do. do. Lieut. Keith, 24 Foot, Lieut. Dennis, 6th Foot, Ensign Young, do. H. Bright and Ann Magoit, Servants, Mrs. Forde, Mrs. Marshall, Charterparty Passengers, 27 men, 3 Women, and 4 Children, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

The H. C. Ship *Duke of Sussex* left Torbay on the 17th Feb. and having fallen in with the H. C. S. *Repulse* to the Westward of the Cape has papers up to the 19th Feb. Lord Althorpe in submitting the Budget to the House proposed to take off the duties on Seaborne Coals, tallow, printed cottons and glass, to reduce the duties on Newspaper Stamps from 4d to 2d, and upon tobacco. To meet these reductions he meant to equalize the duty upon all wines, making it 5s. per gallon. To raise the tax upon Timber from 45s to 50s. and from 10s to 20s upon Canadian. 1d. per lb. upon all raw Cotton, with a similar drawback on export, on—Coals exported 10 instead 17s. 6d. for large, and 4 for small. Passengers by Steam boats were to be taxed. A duty of ½ per cent on the sale of land, and on bona fide transfers in the funds. To most of the latter propositions so much opposition was made that they were withdrawn or modified—the tax upon the transfer of property withdrawn—the duties upon glass and tobacco remaining. Cape Wine was to pay 2s. 9d. per gallon. The proposed duty on Cotton to be [illegible]. Mr. O'Connell had pleaded guilty to 14 Counts upon an indictment preferred against him for resisting the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation.

The system of incendiarism was much abated. Considerable distress in Ireland from the failure of the Potatoe crop. A true Bill has been found against Cobbett for writing seditious Pamphlets. By a proposed alteration in the Game Laws a licence (£5) would qualify any person to shoot. Game might be sold by taking out a licence. Lord John Russell was to bring before the House on the 1st of March a Bill for a full and efficient Reform, of the nature of which nothing had transpired except that Government were unanimous, and Lord Grey said that the measure would not pass the bounds of a well advised moderation.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice of a Bill for amending the administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery, also for an alteration in the Bankrupt Laws. Lord King had been induced to desist in his attacks upon the Clergy from an assurance that a Bill upon the subject would be brought forward by the Bishops. The East India Committee had been reappointed. New Civil List introduced—a saving of £20,000 a year. The Manufacturing Classes were in full employment. Meetings to petition for a Reform in parliament were general. Vote by Ballot much called for. H. M. Ship Thetis, with 1,000,000drs. on board, was lost near Rio. Captain Sterling was gazetted as Governor and Commander in Chief of Western Australia, and Sir B. D. Urban of British Guiana. Col. Toone, having resigned, was to be succeeded by Mr. Russell Ellice, Mr. Jenkins not offering himself upon the vacancy. Mr. Baring and Mr. Hobhouse had expressed their intention of not again presenting themselves as candidates for the E. I. Direction.

An insurrection of a revolutionary nature had broken out at Modena and Bologna.

The Russians were advancing into Poland.

No King was appointed to Belgium. The Duc de Nemours (2d Son of the French King) having refused the Crown. Bolivar died on the 17th December near Santa Martha, South America.

H. M. 87th Regt. was ordered to the Mauritius.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday. Feb. 3.

REFORM.

Earl GREY presented several petitions for Parliamentary Reform. He was convinced, in the early part of his life, of the soundness of that principle, and of the salutary effect it must produce. He had since looked to that measure, with a view of bringing it to bear on some effectual proposition. Government had prepared a measure which, he trusted, would correspond with the prayer of one of the petitions—it being effectual without exceeding the bounds of a just moderation. It had been prepared, too, with the unanimous concurrence of the whole Government; and would be presented at an early period to the other house.

The Earl of DARNLEY congratulated the House and the country on the announcement. He had no doubt that the just expectations of the country would be satisfied, whenever that measure should be brought forward. He deprecated any wild plan of Reform, such as Universal Suffrage and short Parliaments: but the plan should embrace all that the country justly required. Whatever was done in the way of reform, should be done in earnest. He then adverted to the condition of Ireland; and lamented that the measure of Catholic emancipation had not been followed up by others of equal service. Ireland required a permanent provision for its poor.

Lord Viscount MELBOURNE—The present Government paid the closest attention to measures requisite for the welfare of that country. Their attention had been called to the report of a Committee of the other House, which had been found very useful; they had already digested a measure which, he trusted would remove the evils of Grand Jury taxation. A bill was prepared to repeal entirely the present Vestry Act, and to substitute another measure. As to the Sub-letting Act, a measure was prepared, which would contain all that was beneficial, divested of every thing objectionable in the present law. Upon the question of the parmanent relief of the poor he would not enter: but with respect to their temporary employment, and the relief of their present severe distress, a measure was in contemplation, and would shortly be submitted to the other House.

The Earl of WICKLOW feared the present Ministers were hurrying, considering the short time they had been in power, into hasty measures, that might be productive of evil to Ireland, unless several of the measures they had taken up had been in contemplation by their predecessors.

Friday, February 4.

Numerous petitions in favour of Reform were presented. The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his hearty concurrence with the plan adopted by Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY 3.

CIVIL LIST.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER laid before the House the plan which Ministers had adopted with regard to the Civil List. Objection was taken to the Civil List as proposed by the late Government, because it contained many different points of expenditure, which were not connected either with the proper dignity of the Crown, or with the personal comforts of his Majesty; and from their unwillingness to refer that Civil List to the consideration of a Committee, that objection was strengthened. He had endeavoured to avoid both these objections. He had left out of the estimate all the charges which were not connected with the personal conforts, or proper dignity, of his Majesty. Instead of dividing the charges into ten classes, as formerly, his proposition was to divide them only into five classes. The first would contain the amount of the privy purse and the allowance granted to Her Majesty. The second, the salaries of the officers of the household. The third the expenses of the household. The fourth would contain the amount of the Royal charities and bounties; and the fifth, the pensions chargeable on the Civil List. All the other charges which were contained in the Civil List, as prepared by the right hon. gentleman opposite, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) considered to be foreign from it; and he should therefore propose that in future they should be placed under the control of Parliament. His Majesty's personal expenditure should be rendered independent of the decision of Parliament. The first class would remain at 110,000*l.*: *i. e.* 60,000*l.* for the Privy Purse, and 50,000*l.* for the allowance to Her Majesty. He proposed to devote to the second class, 130,300*l.* The third, 161,500*l.* When he first looked at this class of expenditure, he was surprised at finding that whilst all the articles of life had diminished in price, the expence of maintaning the Royal Household had increased. On looking more closely into the matter, he had come to this conclusion, that no reduction could be made without compelling His Majesty either to alter the style of his living or to incur debt. The expense had increased from there being at present a Queen Consort. The fourth class would remain as before 234,000l. In the fifth class he had made the greatest alteration. It was intended by the late Government to reduce the sum granted. It was intended to leave the English pension-list at its present amount of 74,000., and to reduce the Irish pension-list to 40,000l., and the Scotch list to 30,000l.—making [illegible] Even that sum [illegible] ar!) ing them distinct; and he should therefore propose, that, for the one pension-list which he would have established in future, the House should grant the sum of 75,000l. (Great cheering). Thus, as the pension-list of the Right Hon'ble gentleman opposite was to have been 144,000l., and as his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) was only to be 75,000., there would be a reduction of 69,000. on the amount of this class. (Hear, hear!) The mode in which he proposed to make this alteration, would be by placing the pensions on the new Civil List according to the seniority of their grants, to the amount of 75,000l., and by leaving the remainder to the consideration of Parliament. Those which were first placed on the civil list would in all probability be the oldest lives; and therefore his Majesty would gain some advantage by the arrangement. He did not, however, think that the house would object to that, considering the great advantage which it would derive itself from the control which it would henceforward exercise over the pension list. Many of the pensions on the list ought never to have been granted at all. A large majority of them were pensions of charity; and to take them away now, after they had been so long enjoyed, would be to inflict great distress on many individuals. He admitted that the House had a legal right to take all these pensions away. They certainly had expired with the demise of the Crown; but he doubted whether it had an equitable right, for they had hitherto always been granted on the supposition that, when once obtained, they were to be held for the life of the parties who held them. The result of this system which he now unfolded to the House would be no immediate saving to the public—at least a saving of only 20,000l. Ministers would subtract from the Civil List 460,000l. and place it under the control of Parliament. The sum which the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite proposed to devote to the Civil List of His Majesty was 970,000l.; the sum which he proposed was 510,000l. This reduction was of great importance, as it would enable Parliament to exercise a direct control over the diplomatic expenditure and over the salaries of various high officers. There was another point on which he felt it to be his duty to make a public statement. His Majesty had declined the outfit of 50,000l. customarily granted to the Queens on their accession to the throne.

Mr. GOULBURN objected to the reduction of the pensions; that the prerogative of the Crown would be unduly and unfairly restricted; and that an annual inspection into the salaries of ambassadors, and ministers to foreign courts, would be an encroachment, perhaps the greatest ever made, upon the constitutional rights of the King.

Lord ALTHORP explained, that the items of diplomatic expenditure would be under the control of Parliament; but the particulars not before it every year.

Sir H. PARNELL could not approve of the arrangement for the diplomatic expenses. He saw no reason why the items should not be annually submitted to Parliament. He could not avoid expressing his disappointment at not finding the Noble Lord make any reductions below the statement of the late Chancellor of the late Exchequer, in which respect Ministers had exhibited an absence of that spirit of economy, by which they ought to be governed.

Mr. HUME declared that the estimate considerably exceeded what he had hoped it would have been, and he was satisfied that a great reduction might, and ought to be made. The late Ministry had called for 960,000*l.* on account of the Civil List—the present Ministry only set down 500,000*l.* *to that account.* But then he could not see the advantage to be gained to the country by the other 460,000*l.* going to the Consolidated Fund.

Lord ALTHORP said, that, considering the character of the present King, he (Lord Althorp) did not think that he ought to be the first sovereign called on to give an account of his revenue.

Mr. MABERLEY insisted that the N[illegible] Lord had done the country great be[illegible] placing the diplomatic service pa[illegible] under the control of the House. H[illegible] was it no important advantage [illegible] to have all the expenses of th[illegible] of England and of Irela[illegible] under the consideratio[illegible] thought the pension lis[illegible] greater diminution, a[illegible] would decidedly vot[illegible] the pensions.

Mr. GOULB[illegible] Member for M[illegible] to be granted [illegible] Parliament.

Mr. GUES[illegible] portunity of [illegible] he had an [illegible] to a Co[illegible] were m[illegible] admitte[illegible] th[illegible] by a purchase. He (Mr. Guest) thought such [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] could not be justified.

proposition NSON could not agree that the in effect as t[illegible] the noble lord was the same predecessors. [illegible] brought forward by his noble in having the [illegible] was a great advantage salaries of the Judge[illegible]matic expenditure, the the Board of Works distr[illegible]uished and separate. He was sorry to hear the no[illegible] lord say that the greater part of the pensions [illegible]ere charitable donations. But he could even [illegible]ree with the noble lord in that assertion; still he should not allow that it ought to be in the power of any administration to give away the public money in such a way, when the country already pays six or seven millions sterling annually in charity to the poor of a different class.

Mr. GORDON did not see that there was any actual reduction effected by the plan which the noble lord had explained. The alteration made in the Civil List made a difference without a distinction. He had heard the statement of the noble lord with great sorrow, and he hoped that he would reconsider the subject.

Mr. HUNT said he heard with great pain the statement made by the noble lord opposite, for he felt that it would occasion deep disappointment—he felt that it would disappoint those expectations which the people were entitled to form the earnest which the present Government held out to the nation. In the present moment of overpowering distress, [illegible] people were looking up to the new Administration in the hope and confidence that on their [illegible] appearance, before Parliament and the Pu[illegible] they would come forward with [illegible] proposition the relief of those wants [illegible] adequately to descri[illegible] to endure. The Civi[illegible] tion of the expe[illegible] proposition of [illegible] as an earnest of [illegible] sion of the Hou[illegible] of its intentions, [illegible] to expect from bot[illegible] tion then before the[illegible] argued as if the peop[illegible] with the matter—as [illegible] entirely between the Crown and the House—as though the House were to pay so much money out of their own pockets to the Crown---and that there was no such thing in this country as a people from whose hard earnings alone the sums under discussion could be drawn. It was the unanimous demand of the people, that all pensions be abolished except those which had been merited by acknowledged public services. As matters then stood, he hoped the House would not let it go forth that there was to be no reduction in the Civil List—no reduction in the Pension List. Though it was intimated that there was to be a reduction of one-half in the Pension List, he must take the liberty of saying that, substantially, there was no such reduction. It would be little, then, to the credit or advantage of the present Government, to have it go forth in the papers of the following morning, that just expectations of the people were to be disappointed, and that the present Ministry, like the last, were pursuing a course calculated to drive the people to dispair.

Sir R. Gresley hoped that no innovotation would be allowed to disfigure our blessed and beautiful constitution.—Sir James Graham claimed forbearance from those who had expressed a high opinion of the honesty of Ministers. The Hon. Member for Preston had treated the House with respect, and though recollecting the constituency who sent him there, he did not forget what was due to the House on that ground, he (Sir. J. G.) would treat the Hon. Member with the forbearance due to such forbearance. The Hon. Member for Preston had truly said, that all that was gracious in the proposition flow[illegible] Sovereign: while all [illegible] was the act [illegible]

the consideration; but being fixed upon that fund it would always be within the reach of Parliament whenever it might be necessary to supervise it.

Mr. CALCRAFT said it was evident that there were to be no reductions beyond a trifling amount of five or ten thousand pounds. His noble friend opposite had mystified the Pension List most adroitly, for he managed to throw upon the public all the young lives, and, by keeping the elder ones alone on the List, give himself a chance, during his own Administration, of having it in his power to advise his Majesty upon the filling up of every one of those.

After explanations between Sir J. Graham, Mr. Calcraft, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAXWELL moved a Call of the House for March 18th, which was agreed to.

Mr. HUME moved for returns of the Royal Family ; also, for an account of the incomes of the junior branches of the Royal Family ; also, for an account of sums paid to the servants of George III., Queen Charlotte, and Queen Caroline, under the Civil List Acts of Parliament. He also moved for a return of all persons entitled to pensions under the 57th George III, cap. 65, and the 4th Geo. III, cap 90, under which class, he stated, that persons received pensions three times more valuable than their services. He found pensions granted to persons who had 50,000*l.* a-year. There was a pension of 1,500*l.* a-year granted to the Governor of Madras, who had also a salary of 10,000*l.* a-year. Lord Sidmouth had a pension of 8,000*l* a-year, Mr. Lushington 1,500*l.*, Mr. Goulburn 2,000*l.* Mr. Hamilton 1,000*l.* Mr. Croker, 1,500*l.*, Mr. Courtenay, 1,000*l.*, Mr. Hobhouse, 1,000*l.*, Mr. Planta 1,000*l.*, and Lord Bexley, 3,000*l.* The services of all these gentlemen were never worth 3000*l.*

Mr. G. ROBINSON seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. C. GRANT moved for the reappointment of the Committee on East Indian affairs.

Mr. HUNT gave notice of his intention to move, on Friday next, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to grant a general pardon to all those who have been convicted of participation in the disturbances of the agricultural districts, but who were driven to such acts by the neglect and misconduct of Government.

DISTINCT[illegible]NIAL BY THE GOVERN-[illegible]AVING ENTERED IN-[illegible]GHTEST COMPRO-[illegible]NNELL.

[illegible]nd addressed the [illegible]- "I shall avail [illegible] opportunity to give [illegible]xplicit information [illegible] day to give a noble [illegible]o me regarding certain [illegible] recently taken place [illegible]in the recollection of many gentlemen, that the trial of Mr. O'Connell and his associates only took place in Dublin on the morning of Saturday last, and that a question was put to me by a noble lord on the evening of Monday, as to whether any terms had been entered into with that gentleman by the Government– whether any compromise had been made with him – and as to whether the law would be permitted to take its course against him, now that he had at length admitted that he had violated it. I appeal to the recollection of the house, whether the terms of which I made use in answering that question were not as follow:—"that no terms whatever had either been offered to, or made with, Mr. O'Connell (hear): that in consequence of the exertions of Mr. O'Connell's friends Mr. O'Connell had been informed that he had placed himself and the country in such a situation as rendered it impossible for the Government consistently with its dignity to recede from the position which it had taken against him;– that Mr. O'Connell must therefore act as he thought most expedient for himself– that he must be the best judge of what his own conduct ought to be—and that it was the unalterable determination of the law officers in Ireland to let the law take it course against him." (Hear, hear, hear.) At the time I used those expressions, I had only received a letter containing the informatien of his trial and of his conviction. I have received this morning a letter from the Attorney-General of Ireland containing a more detailed account of those transactions; and as I am anxious to avoid any misrepresentation, and indeed to disabuse the public mind from any attempt at misrepresentation of those transactions, I will, for the sake of corroborating the expressions which I formerly made use [illegible]ment made to me [illegible]wen though [illegible]illing [illegible]e

case as favourable an opinion of the law as entitled he had originally, argued that the first 14 to withdraw his demurrer [illegible]he was not guilt counts and to plead to the [illegible]s Bench, after some ty. To this the Court [illegible]e trial was fixed, on debate, assented, [illegible] Attorney-General, who the application [illegible]ossible day to be appointed wished the earliest day, the 17th instant. Mr. O- for it, on [illegible] made two subsequent applica- Connell [illegible] not say for the mere purpose of de- tions [illegible]gh they certainly produced delay,— lay, on the first application to the officer so was to strike the jury, that though he had had 24 hours' notice of his intention to strike the panel, he had not had one clear day's notice of it, and insisting on his second application after the officer had nominated 48 jurors, who were afterwards to be reduced to 24 by each party striking out 12, that he ought to have time the next day to deliberate on the persons whom he should object to, and the sheriff having yielded to both his applications, it became impossible, as a special jury must be summoned six clear days previously to the day of trial before a fine for non-attendance could be imposed upon them— it became impossible, I say, for the Attorney-General to bring on the trial on the 17th, the day originally appointed for it. I now come to the Attorney-General's own words, and if any gentleman requires it I have no objection though I do not think it material, to read the whole letter. "I therefore on Friday gave him notice that I would on the next day apply to the Court to fix a later day for the trial than the 17th; this led to a verbal message from O'Connell to me through the Crown solicitor, to request that I would postpone the trial to the next term. To this I answered that any communication to me must be in writing. Accordingly, he wrote to me on Friday evening and on Saturday morning received a peremptory refusal. It was not difficult to collect from all this that O'Connell never would encounter a jury; and to say truth, I was, for some days, convinced that he would plead guilty rather than do so. I therefore, on Saturday spoke to his counsel and told him, that as to time or terms, none would be granted but that as I must have had judgment against O'Connell and his associates had the demurrers been argued on the 14 counts of the indictment, and as in that case I should most certainly have entered a *noli prosequi* on the other counts, which were in their nature subsidiary to the others, I was willing to be satisfied with a conviction ensuring me the same extent of advantage that I felt the King's Bench had deprived me of. In ten minutes after I had made this offer it was acceded to, and in half an hour after made the rule of the Court, Mr. Green and Mr. Perrin having previously committed the matter to writing." Such is the statement of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and I think that the house will agree with me, that it completely bears me out in the assertion which I made on a former evening that the Government had entered into no negotiation with Mr. O'Connell (loud cheers); that it had not made any compromise or even the slightest shadow of any compromise with Mr. O'Connell (hear, hear, hear) and that it had expressed its unalterable determination to be that let Mr. O'Connell act as he pleased judgment should be pressed against him. (Great cheering from all sides of the house.) The Crown having thus obtained without the slightest compromise a conviction against Mr. O'Connell and his associates on the first 14 counts of the indictment did not think it right to proceed against them on the last 16 counts which charged them with a conspiracy. In adopting that course of procedure the Crown acted upon the lenient principle adopted by ordinary prosecutors at the ordinary assizes, and I am of opinion that if such lenity be advisable towards the culprits at ordinary assizes, it is still more advisable and expedient when exhibited towards a political opponent. Indeed I am sure that if the Crown had persevered in its original intention of going to the jury on the last 16 counts of the indictment, it would have given to the transaction an appearance not of justice but of persecution. (Hear.) In pursuing the course which it has done, the Crown has treated Mr. O'Connell as it would have treated any other individual – it has vindicated the outraged law; and by so doing, has inspired the discontented with awe and the well affected with confidence. (Hear, hear.) It has procured a verdict against Mr. O'Connell, and it will, undoubtedly, call him up to receive judgment upon it. (Hear, hear.) I only mention these circumstances to prevent it from being said in any quarter, either on this or on the other side of the Channel, that the Government either offered terms to, or made terms with, Mr. O'Connell. (Hear, hear.) I put it to the house, I put it to every man of plain straightforward common sense, whether by any quibble can be said that the written communication between Mr. O'Connell and the Attorney General. (Hear, hear.) I have now stated the facts connected with these transactions. I now appeal to the house, whether I have borne out by them in the statement originally made to the house, that no compromise has been made, that no compromise has been held out, that no engagement to Mr. O'Connell, if he were guilty to the first 14 counts, would be preferred against him. (Hear, hear, from the house.)

[illegible]ITY INTELLI-

[illegible]ay Evening.

[illegible]by the Dutch [illegible] expectation [illegible]he point of [illegible] guardi- [illegible]both countries; but the feelings of the Dutch merchants are not, perhaps, a very safe guide on such an occasion. They express great indignation at the conduct of the Allies in not compelling Belgium, equally with Holland, to observe the armistice, by withdrawing from before Maestricht; and talk of large reinforcements to Antwerp, and a renewal of the blockade, as already determined on by the Dutch Government. In actual events, however, from that quarter, the letters are perfectly barren. Great tranquillity prevailed, and commercial affairs were going on in the usual train.

The scenes which took place in Paris on Monday and Tuesday, as described in the letters from thence, have been viewed with some interest by the city politicians, who consider them as evidence of weakness in the French Government, and the forerunner probably, of some change in the Ministry. There was even a rumour for some time current that it had actually taken place, but it does not deserve any attention. The depression of the funds on Tuesday is ascribed in the private letters as much to some expectation of that kind as to the tumults in Paris. There is reason to believe, however, that tranquillity was perfectly restored yesterday morning. A gentleman who arrived in the river this afternoon from Calais, by the steam-boat, states that a telegraphic despatch to that effect had arrived there, dated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Among the arrests which have taken place, two of some importance are mentioned in the private letters – one that of M. Conny, and the other that of the Marquis de Vitrolles always distinguished as violent partisans of the exiled family. The lowest price of the 3 per Cents. on Tuesday was 59. 5.

Much curiosity was raised to-day respecting the letters from Italy, in the expectation of obtaining a confirmation or otherwise of the statements which have been in circulation of revolutionary movements in various parts of it; but no information on the subject has been collected from that source. A rumour was spread early in the day, that all the letters from that quarter had been stopped, but this did not, on inquiry, turn out to be the case, but the dates of some of them are not quite so recent as those assigned by the French papers to the revolutionary movements. They are not only destitute, however, of all facts tending to support those statements, but the writers manifest no apprehension of the kind, and commercial affairs, which are always more or less under the influence of political changes, were proceeding in the usual train.

The transactions of the Stock Exchange evince the same want of activity, and to such a degree that business is almost at a stand. The last price of Consols was 80¼ sellers for the account.

The foreign funds present no new feature. Prices are tolerably well maintained; but the market is not in a state to bear any sales of importance.—*Evening Mail, Feb.* 18.

POLAND.

The accounts relative to the country are very contradictory. One class of Journals repeating continually that there are yet hopes of a pacification with Russia; while another class announces that the Russian Armies were to enter Poland on the 25 h ult. and that the enthusiasm of the Poles and the exasperation of Nicholas leave no hope of any other than a bloody and devastating termination to the Insurrection. One class of Journals says the preparations of the Poles are very inefficient; that their army only amounts to 60,000 men; that these are not completely armed; and that the peasantry are not hearty in the cause. The other class says, that the enthusiasm is prodigious; that the army is 80,000 strong, completely equipped, and supported by the whole population. One fact, however, has transpired which reveals to us a division among the Poles themselves. General Chlopiecki, the Dictator, to whom the nation, we have been told, has hitherto looked up with admiration, has resigned his post, and would not even take upon himself the command of the Army. That has been conferred on General Weissenhoff, and the Diet retains the Government. Prince Radziwill has been named Dictator. The late Dictator has been engaged in a correspondence with the Emperor of Russia, who thanked him for preserving tranquility, but whether to betray his country, or to procure her peace and independence, is not known. His resignation, however, and the reports of an accommodation, leave no doubt that there is in Poland a large and influential party, who would readily replace that country, on certain conditions, under the Government of Russia. Neither can there be any doubt that the organized means of resistance have been overrated, as well as the zeal of the people. If they be true to themselves, they will yet find assistance in Europe; for subscriptions to aid them have been commenced both in England and in France, and in the latter country a Committee has been formed, with the venerable Lafayette at its head to provide them succours. The last accounts put an end to all doubts as to the reconciliation between the Poles and the Russians. General Diebitsch has issued a Proclamation from his head quarters, the echo of the Emperor's Manifesto, calling on the Poles to submit, and threatening all who are taken with arms in their hands with all possible vengeance. He has also addressed a Proclamation to the Polish troop calling [illegible] them to save themselves from the disgr[illegible] branded as perfidious rebels. We [illegible] Polish soldires prefer th[illegible] love of their co[illegible]

MISC[illegible]

Mr. Wilmot Horton has been [illegible] Governor of Ceylon.

The account which our Parisian correspondent has sent us of the last stir in Paris is more full while it is more dispassionately written, than that which appears in most of the French papers since received. What incorrigible fools are these freinds of the old King! They are really, each of them, and individually, almost equal to their legitimately-Royal Master. They created a considerable degree of motion, or commotion, in Paris on Monday or Tuesday last, by the performance of a mass for the repose of the soul of the late Duke of Berri: but let it be observed, that it was not by their own force that they excited any bustle. The parties between which there was opposition were, that which would have destroyed the mass worshippers, and that which, with equal contempt for their mummeries, protected their persons from violence. The French people were all on one side. The present settlement has nothing to fear—nor, indeed, could any other settlement of any kind whatsoever have any thing to fear—from the few contemptible adherents of the outcast branch of the Royal Family; the danger, if there be any, is from the opposite side.

The difference between protecting persons and protecting principle was made, one might have thought, obvious enough at the time when Charles X. and his family were removed from Rambouillet. The Guards, to the amount of 8,000, assembled at the place, and tranquilly conducted the runaway and his family out of the kingdom, protecting the miserable party from insult; but as to firing a shot with the intention of supporting their cause, that they declared, both by their words and actions, they never would do! What, then, can be meant by these obscure attempts to kindle the flame of civil war in France? They are absurd; but they are also much worse than absurd. They bring back to our recollection the crimes and follies of the abdicated branch,– their directing the soldiery to charge upon the people in masses,—their unapproachableness while blood was flowing in the streets of Paris, except after an interval of 20 minutes, of a rule of etiquette! are creatures like these fit to reign?–*Evening Mail, Feb.* 18.

We received last night the Paris papers of Friday.

To the other countries in the state of insurrection, we have now to add Italy. The *Constitutionnel* thus announces this important event:—

"INSURRECTION IN ITALY.—An insurrectional movement of a very grave nature has just burst forth, at the same time, on several points in Italy. Bologna is particularly cited —a most enlightened and most influential city in which the insurrectional movement has taken place almost without resistance. The signal was given at Modena, on the 5th, in [illegible]ing, at the Spectacle, at which the Grand Duke was present, a courageous patriot, M. Menotti, sprang on the Theatre with a tri-coloured flag in his hand, calling out, 'Vive la Liberté!' Immediately the whole population flew to arms, at the departure of the Courier they were fighting in the streets against the troops forming the garrison of the town, and everything seemed to inspire hopes for the success of the national party." "These (adds the *Constitutionnel*) are the fruits of the policy of the Holy Alliance, and of the Treaties of the Congress of Vienna. In placing the nations in an unnatural situation—in infringing on their rights, their sympathies, their habits, they prepared Revolutions; they have reaped as they have sown, and the harvest will be abundant; diplomacy will be overpowered by events."

At this critical Period of Revolution, the new Pope has been chosen. Cardinal Mauro Cappellari was elected on the 1st February, and he has taken the name of Gregory XVI. He was born at Belluno, the 18th September, 1765, so that he is only sixty-five, and he is besides said to be healthy and robust. He was at the head of the Propaganda, and is distinguished for the profound knowledge of the ancient and modern languages of the East. At the head of the Propaganda, he is said to have displayed high talents and capacity. The *Constitutionnel* says that he was Legate in Spain during the period of the Cortes, and that his elevation will be far from agreeable to the Court of Madrid.—*Mor. Cho. Feb.* 15.

M. CONSTANTIN WOLICKY, a deputy from the Poles, in France, has addressed a letter to the *Constitutionnel*, in which he states, that he waited till it should be known whether the King of POLAND would refuse to listen to the just claims of the Poles before fulfilling his mission. That the Proclamation of King NICHOLAS to the Poles, and the Manifesto of the EMPEROR to the Russians, leave no doubt as to the fate destined for them. That he has fulfilled his mission, and he has no doubt the French Government would adopt the most suitable means of being useful to them; that public opinion is favourable to them, and there is a deep conviction of the certainty of their cause being inseparable from that of France. "Perhaps," he says in combats about to take place; but they will carry with them to their graves the conviction that heroic France will avenge them, and that she will become the object of the benediction of their children, as she has always been for themselves an object of unbounded admiration, of attachment and devotion.—*Mor. Chron. Feb.* 14.

BOMBAY: Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, by JAMES HENRY BENNETT, at the Courier Press, No. 7, Bell-lane, where all communications, addressed to the EDITOR, will be received.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2043.] TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

NO. 367 OF 1831.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, the 6th proximo, at Noon and there after until the whole be disposed of, Tenders will be received at this office, for Bills to be drawn on the Principal Collector of Surat, payable at that station and Broach, in even sums, to the extent of from four to six Lacs in Broach Rupees.

J. WEDDERBURN,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GEN.'S OFFICE.
30th May, 1830.

[306]

[illegible] • જાહેર • નામું

એવું જે • શુરતના • પરનશીપાલ • ફાલ્કકટર શાહેબ • કુપર • લડચી • રૂપૈઆની • શેકડા • બંધ • કુંડીઓ • ચાર • લાખથીતે • છ • લાખ • શુકી ની • આપશે • તે • કુંડીઓનો • અવેજ • શુરતમાં તથા • લડચમાં • મલશે • એવી • કુંડીઓ • લેવા શાકુ • જેઢોઇ • પરપોજલ • આપશે • તે • પરપો જલ • આકોટેટ • જંદરાલની • ફાસ્ટીશમાં • શીમ વાર • તારીખ ૬ માકે • જુન • શને ૧૮૩૧ ને દીને • ફલાક • ભાર • વાગતે • લેશેને • તારપછી શાયલી • કુંડીઓ • વેચાઇ • રહેશે • તાંકાં • શુકી પરપોજલ • લેશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ મે • શન ૧૮૩૧

અંગરેજી • મુકામ • મુબાઇ ❀

I. M. G. ROBERTSON,
Actg. Depy. Per. Sec. to Govt.

[illegible] • જરંજી મણીર મસ

છેલ્લે જીરત છેલ્લીક પ્રીમળી પાક ચ્યકેસર ભણેલ યાંપર ચ ડોચી ચડચાચ્યા શેલડા ઘંચ કુંડ્યા ચ્યાર ચ્યઘપાચ્ચીન ભાચ્ચકો ચ્યર્ણ ન છેતીક પ ત્યા કુંડ્યાચા છેપક જીરત પ ચડોચ છેચે મીળેક ચશા કુંડ્યા ચ્યાપચ્યામગીતાં ચ્રેષ્ણી પ્રપો ચક છેતીક ને પ્રપોચક ચમ્રેંઠેંઠ ચક ચ્યક યાંચે ઇ ચ્યીભાંત ભોચપગી તા ૬ ભણે જીચ ચક ૧૮૩૧ ચે ચ્રેષ્ણી શેચપ્રકગી પ ત્યાપુઢેં ભચ્યા કુંડ્યા પીમત તોં ઢર્ણત છેતીક

તા ૩૦ ચ્યણે મે ચક ૧૮૩૧

ઇંગ્લી ઊા ઊઘઈ

R. MONEY,
Actg. Per. Sec. to Govt.

NOTICE,—The Murat,hee and English Dictionary compiled by Capt. Molesworth, assisted by Lieutenants T. and G. Cardy, will be published on the 15th of June. Copies may be obtained from the Depositary of the Native Education Society, Price 90 Rs. per Copy. Any Sheets that may have been lost by Gentlemen who have received them in monthly portions will be replaced, as far as can be done, upon a list of them being sent into the Depository Native Education Society.

R. MONEY.

[387] *Bombay*, 28*th May*, 1831.

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1831.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. Beckwith and CO. at Rs. 150 each, cash.
May 20*th* 1831. [390]

SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3.

[391]

TO-MORROW 1ST JUNE, 1831.

FRITH BOMANJEE & CO. Will sell by public auction a few articles of London Jewellery, Perfumery, Furniture, false Jewellery, Chocolate, Matchets, Muslin Dresses, Tape, Bobbin, Thread, and a few bags of leaf Tobacco, Chemical apparatus, Champaign, Beer, and Sundry Wines, Corks, Iron Saucepans, and a variety of other articles.

Also, an invoice of Hardware, consisting of box and padlocks, hinges, hoes, files, &c. &c.

AT NOON.

Any Cattle that may offer.

[388]

FOR Sale at Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

Very Fine London Particular Madeira, from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold and Co..... .Rs. 300 per Hhd.

From Messrs. A. and Sir J. Little and Co. Teneriffe Wine..Do. 400 per Pipe.
Do. Do. Do.....Do. 200 per Hhd.
From Messrs. R. and J. Cockburne and Co of Leith Fine old Port Wine.....Do. 25 per Dozen.
Claret.....Do. 25 per Dozen.
From Messrs. Cunliffee and Co. of Bordeaux, Claret....Do. 12 per Dozen.
Fine Sparkling English Champagne....Do. 30 per Dozen.
Fine Still Champagne From Messrs. Ruinart and Son.....Do. 30 per Dozen.
Marsalla Wine....Do. 500 per Pipe.
Do.....Do. 250 per Hhd.
Do.....Do. 150 per Qr. Cask.

[389] *Bombay*, 31*st May*, 1831.

CALCUTTA 2D LOTTERY OF 1831.

UNDER the same scheme as last, Capital prize of 10,000 Gold-mohurs. A few Tickets in the above Lottery are for Sale at 150 Rupees each by Muncherjee Pestonjee at the Office of Dadabhoy Pestonjee in Fort, where also the scheme of the same may be inspected.

[392]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office.

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	1 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [393]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. CONTENTS ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2. —Wildfowl Shooting.—3. Race course Query.—4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course.—7. Wood cocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M.—9. *Song*—"Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch.*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase.—14. Kurnaul Races.—15. A. Pongo Picnic.—16. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—17. Stable Tricks.—18. The Bison.—19. *Song*, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright."—20. Witness to the. Editor—21. Arsenic, a medicine for horses SELECTIONS.—22. Hunting.—23. Celebrated Race Horses.—24 On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing.—25. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses. —RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.

[394]

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office.

[377]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23*d May*, 1831.

No. 202.—The following promotions are made.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon J. Inglish M. D. to be Surgeon, Vice Conwell deceased.—Date of Rank 6th July, 1830.

Senior Assistant Surgeon G. H. Davis to be Surgeon, Vice Paton retired.—18th August, 1830.

No. 203.—Ensign F. Jackson, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 204.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Lieutenant D. C. Graham of the 19th Regt. Native Infantry, under date the 29th November last for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 205. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant J. E. Lang, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major at Hursole, from the 25th ultimo, during the absence of Captain Macan on duty.

Lieutenant H. H. Hobson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant. from the 25th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Lang on duty.

No, 206. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant C. G. G. Munro, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the detachments stationed in the Southern Sequestered Districts, from the date of the departure of Captain Down to the Presidency, on Sick Certificate.

Lieutenants A. P. LeMessurier, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment which marched to Broach on the 3d instant, consisting of 300 Rank and file.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd May*, 1831.

No. 207. The following appointment is made.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant W. Scott, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language. Date of Appointment, 5th May 1831.

No. 208. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased by a resolution in the General Department to place the post Office at Poona under the Junior Principal Collector, Captain P. D. Ottey the Deputy Post Master is placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, from the 15th Proximo.

No. 209. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution in the General Department to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. Fortnom, to be Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, vice Dalgairns who has proceeded to England on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 26*th May*, 1831.

No. 210. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 19th January last No. 5 of 1831, be published in General Orders.

Pa. 1. It has been brought to our notice that the Military Auditor General, the Commissary General, and the Adjutant and Quarter Master General at your Presidency, draw certain Regimental allowances, in addition to their respective salaries, and the Pay of their Rank, contrary to the practice in use, in Bengal.

2. We direct that on the Death or removal of the officers respectively holding those appointments the Regimental allowances be discontinued. The Commissary General, The Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General be thereafter allowed only the Pay (or subsistance) of their Regimental Rank; with the salaries annexed to their respective appointments.

The Adjutant and Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army being allowed when actually in the field to draw the full Batta of their rank in addition to their Pay and Staff Salary. We direct that the same indulgence be extended to the Adjutant and Quarter Master General of your army, whenever they may be actually in the field.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1831.

The Rachel and Charles Kerr arrived yesterday; the former from Liverpool and the latter from London, both having made passages of upwards of six months.

Passengers by the Kerr.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Boucott, Miss Joliff, Miss Evans, Major Seymour, Reverend Mr. Harris, Lieut. Mansell, Ensign Elwall, Dr. Graham, Dr. Kirk, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wingale, Mr. Vrenard.

We have received Madras Papers of the 19th and Calcutta of the 14th inst. but neither of them contain much information of local interest. By the latter we observe that Sir John Grant was to be admitted to the Bar on the 13th. The Hurkaru alludes to a case in which the Madras Government has been exercising its authority, by deporting one of the members of the Bar. The particulars of the case however, are not stated; and extraordinarily enough, no allusion to the circumstance has appeared in the Madras Papers!

Information has been received we understand, of the Plague having reached Bussorah, where it was raging by the last accounts with considerable violence. Precautionary measures we believe are to be adopted here immediately, by placing vessels arriving from the Gulf under a quarantine of considerable length.

We understand that private letters have been lately received from Bengal, stating, that amongst the numerous projects which are daily canvassed at home, for the purpose of curtailing the expences of the Local Governments; the plan of reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Courts at each of the Presidencies to two, has been seriously entertained. This may account in some measure for the delay which has taken place in filling up the vacancy on the bench here; but we imagine that the disagreeable predicament in which we were placed last year, by having for a long period no judicial tribunal, will in all probability put a stop to the plan if it were ever entertained.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. B. Johnston, Nizam's service, to China, Lieut. J. M. Martin, Horse Artillery, to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Ratnaghery, on Sunday the 22d May, after a lingering illness of 23 days, Mr. Amaro de Costa, aged 45 years, a Government pensioner, formerly Second Clerk of the Southern Konkan Udalut a that Station, leaving a Circle of relations and friends to deplore his irreparable loss.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 29. Ship Rachel, R. J. Potter, Master, from Liverpool 25th Nov. 1830.

Passengers.—Ensign John Dugale, landed off Cananore 5th May 1831.

DEPARTURES.

28. Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Willis, Master, to China.

Do. Ship, Lowjee Family, T. H. Johnston, Master, to China.

Do. Ship Helen, G. Lungley, Master, to C[illegible]

Passenger.—Surg. A. Turnbull.

Do. John Banerman, Chas. Daly, Master, to China.

CALCUTTA.

We have heard privately, but on the best authority, that Sir J. P. Grant is to be admitted to the bar to-day. We wish he had been elevated to the Bench instead, and hope he will ere long.—*Beng. Hurk. May* 13.

We have heard, that recently at Madras, the Government, in concert with the Court, or at least with the assent of the Judges, have exercised the power of transmission against a Barrister of the Court. There are but three practising Barristers now at the Bar of that Presidency, and on a recent occasion we understand that Mr. Cator, the Registrar of the Court, was permitted to practise, on the ground of the number being insufficient. As a general rule nothing can well be more objectionable to the '*initiated*' than permitting any officer of Court to practice. A *Rule* of the sort would tend to injure the independance of the Bar, in the highest degree, would inspire, or tend to inspire, sycophancy towards the Bench, and unworthy preference from the other branch of the profession, for reasons which it would be needless to enumerate. But there is no danger of this at Madras probably, for there independance of every kind seems to flourish, as it does no where else. *Apropos*, can any one—or will any one—at that free and enlightened Presidency, explain the meaning of the recent and unusual proclamations in the *Madras Government Gazettes* of the 12th and 26th ultimo, adjusting doubtful if not contested claims to the chief place within and without the precincts of the Fort and Council Chamber during the Governor's absence on one of his excursions to the country?—*Beng. Hurk. May*, 13.

EUROPE.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA RESPECTING POLAND.

Poland having again become an object of great public interest, in consequence of the events which have recently occurred there, some notices respecting the leading epochs of its history may not be at the present moment unacceptable. It would be useless to go back to the era of the Knights of the Tutonic order, whence this country dates its origin as a state, further than to remark, that to the same source may be ascribed the slavery of the peasantry, or labouring classes of the people, which continued till 1791, and which gave to Poland a character wholly different from that of the other states of Europe, with the exception of Russia; the villanage, or that species of slavery which arose out of the feudal system, having been long before, in those states, either totally abolished or so far restricted as to set aside altogether every species of personal slavery.

Notwithstanding, however, this state of servitude of the lower classes of the population, Poland, at a very early period, had a Constitution, consisting of three estates of the country—King, Lords, and, not Commons, but the Gentry

of the kingdom, represented by their Nuncios—and it was under this Constitution that the sovereigns of the race of Jagellon swayed the sceptre of Poland, from 1386 to 1572. A Constitution so framed, was of course defective in one of its main pillars and supports, the mass of the people, through their degrading state of servitude, having no voice in the deliberations of the Legislature, with the exception of the very few cities and towns, where a portion of them might be said to have votes in the election of representatives.

Upon the extinction of the family of Jagellon, it was determined in 1753, by the Nobles and Gentry, to render the Monarchy elective, and this resolution led to those continual quarrels, and disturbances, frequently presenting the aspect of civil war, which sometimes rendered Poland a sort of nuisance to the other powers of Europe, especially through the intrigues which were practised in almost every Court, in order to obtain an influence in the election of a King, upon the occurrence of a vacancy; the effect of which, through the employment of various agents, having at their command the means of corruption, was felt in almost every corner in Poland. That country was thus frequently rendered, as it were, a battle field for contending interests, in which, though Poles were the combatants, and the object of contention the election of their own Sovereign, yet they were made the instruments of foreign powers, and in reality combatted for objects, which had not only no reference to their own welfare, but were positively injurious to their prosperity.

It was observed by Rulhiere, in his work on Poland, that it was governed by upwards of 100,000 Gentlemen, an elective King, and a perpetual Senate. This was an anomaly, combined with the slavery of the mass of the people, which it was scarcely possible should continue to exist. That it lasted for two centuries might be said indeed to be almost a miracle; but it may be accounted for by the miserable and degraded state of the population, who, wretchedly ignorant, were held as it were in chains, by a numerous and powerful aristocracy, in whom all the functions of the state was vested, and who, after often fiercely contending for the election of a Monarch, left him, when chosen, little more than a shadow of royal authority.

Still, however, Poland, with a population of from fourteen to fifteen millions, was a powerful state; and had not the Aristocracy become divided into parties or factions, permanently incensed against each other, they might by uni- preserved its independence. One great exciting cause of those unhappy disputes was, religious differences between the Protestants and the Catholics, the latter forming a considerable majority. It is alleged by some authors, that the introduction of the Jesuits into Poland contributed greatly to embitter these dissensions, in consequence of their oppression of the Protestants. But, certain it is, that these disputes were kept alive, and continually exacerbated, til the Dissidents, as they were called, formed powerful party, and peremptorily insisted upon various privileges, which were pertinaciously refused them.

It may be added to this evil, that Poland was nearly surrounded by three powerful Monarchies, and had no strong natural frontiers, whilst foreign intriguers penetrated, as it were, the very core of its existence, and paralysed its vital functions. The Poles were always a brave and martial people; their courage was often displayed against the inroads of the Turks, in concert with the forces of other powers, and it is a well known and remarkable historical fact, that a Polish army, headed by their sovereign, John Sobieski, saved Vienna from being taken by the Turks, as, without his powerful aid and skilful management, it must have fallen either by capitulation or storm.

Poland became, subsequently, much weakened by the intestine dissensions already alluded to, which destroyed, as it were, the unity of its force, and rendered it rather an arena for the contests of foreign powers, than an independent nation capable of sustaining itself, or presenting an embattled front to the hostile attacks of other states. There is no doubt whatever these internal dissensions were fomented by the three neighbouring states, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and by the counterworking intrigues of the old Government of France; or that more especially, Russia was continually interfering, though sometimes very covertly and secretly, it soon becoming a favourite object with the Empress Catherine the Second, of Russia, to obtain an ascendancy in Poland, and to appropriate to the Russian empire a convenient portion of its territory.

The corruption of several members of the Polish Aristocracy, and the blindness or imprudence of others of its members, tended to hasten the crisis. The continually agitated state of Poland, arising from the contests of conflicting factions, which the stormy proceedings of the Diet of 1766 seemed to place beyond all hope of any remedy from within, served as a pretext for the interference of Russia in order, as ostensibly avowed, to secure the free election of the Kings of Poland. The truth is, it had then been decided upon to render the Sovereign of Poland a mere pageant, without any real authority or power.

The interference of Russia led to the confederation of Thorn, on the 20th of March, 1767, and to the election, as it was called of King Stanislaus, who was a favourite of the Empress Catherine, and consented to be a puppet in the hands of the Russian Government. Poland, however, still preserved a nominal independence, nor could Russia alone have dismembered it, as the attempt would have excited the opposition of the rest of Europe. Recourse was, therefore, had to negociation, and after an interval of some duration, the declaration of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, appeared on the 18th September, 1772, preparatory to the first partition of Poland.

France, it is well known, had also a favourite project—that of subjugating Corsica; and it is a remarkable fact that a Corsican should, subsequently, in return, domineer over France, and should render the Poles instrumental in inflicting vengeance upon Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

By the Parition Treaty of 1772, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, acquired considerable portions of territory convenient to their own dominions. Poland still remained as a seperate (it could scarcely be said independent,) state, with a population of upwards of 8,000,000, and with a new Constitution established under the influence of Russia, the real object of which was to maintain and secure that influence. It is obvious that, with other requisite means, Poland might, with such a population, have still become a considerable Power; but the best part of its resources, and even the very sinews of its prosperity, had been cut away. Its sea ports, and the most eligible part of its territory, with regard to productive wealth, had passed into other hands; and, though apparently a considerable state, under a regular monarchical Government, it was in reality only the shadow of a kingdom, whilst the original vices of its Constitution had been rendered subservient to the views and objects of foreing Powers.

Still, however, a determined spirit of freedom remained amongst the Nobles and Gentry of Poland, who, accustomed to dictate, ill brooked the subserviency to foreign dominion to which they were doomed; and thus, when the Diet was convoked by Stanislaus in September, 1788, they at once rebelled against the curb by which they were attempted to be restrained, and declared null and void the Constitution imposed upon them by Russia. Soon afterwards occurred the first revolution in France, and ere long, its impulse was felt in Poland, there having for centuries existed a sort of political sympathy between the Poles and the French. And it is not a little remarkable, that the second French revolution has also been speedily followed by a like movement in Poland, the commencement of which has been similarly marked by the putting aside one authority and setting up another, without that extreme violence which, in the former instance, marked the commencement of both revolutions, and led to the most horrid scenes of bloodshed and massacre.

In 1791, the peasantry of Poland were, for the first time, declared free, and this gave altogether a new character to the Revolution, it becoming then a contest of the whole people against the oppression of a foreign authority. Had they been seconded by their Sovereign, who was apparently joined with them in the same cause, the issue of the contest in which they became embarked might have been very different. But he, as well as others in authority, were, it is now well known, in the pay, and under the complete influence of the Russian Government of that day, and thus the Poles might be said to have been in a great measure betrayed into the hands of their enemies.

Russia declared war, and Stanislaus in effect deserted their cause, though seeming to lead them. It was thought the Poles would then be easily mastered, but the difficulty was found to be much greater than was anticipated. The gallant Kosciusko arose, and displaying great military talents, and the most ardent patriotism, was, in 1794, proclaimed General of the Polish army, and for a few months he maintained a very unequal contest with the overwhelming force of Russia, in a manner that roused the attention, and excited the sypamthy of all Europe; and especially a feeling in this country, which several now living can no doubt well remember,

The patriot force of Poland could no longer make head against its adversary; its last strong hold was Praga, the suburb of Warsaw, which was taken by assult, by the Russian General Suwarow, afterwards so celebrated, and no less than 20,000 of its garrison and inhabitants massacred.

Most remarkable it is, that in the Revolution which has recently taken place, the grandson of the Empress Catherine, who then ruled, namely, the Grand Duke Constantine, should have been compelled to take refuge in the same suburb of Praga, for the safety of his life, in consequence of the Russian troops being utterly defeated at Warsaw, by the descendants of the Poles, who were in 1794 destroyed by the Russians. Praga, it is well known, is separated from Warsaw by the Vistula, the communication being kept up by a bridge.

The capture of Praga, and the defeat of the Polish patriotic army at the battle of Mastutewitz, when Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner, gave the entire victory to the Russians, and led to the utter extinction, for a time, of the independence of Poland, where the Sovereign became a pensioner of the Empress Catherine, and lived in retirement, in Russia, till his death, which happened a few years afterwards. Had he zealously and sincerely seconded the exertions of the Polish patriots, the victory might, it is true, in the then state of Europe, have been ultimately with the Russians, but it would have been much more dearly purchased. As it was, the Poles earned the character of a brave, though unfortunate people; and such was the sympathy felt for them in this country, that a subscription was opened for those who had suffered through their patriotism, and a considerable sum was in that way collected, subscribed in a great degree without any reference to party spirit, though at that period it ran high, in consequence of the extreme divisions of opinion, arising out of the events of the French Revolution.

Kosiusko—disabled, and in dispair—gave up his country for lost; and its very name even being extinguished by the second partition of Poland, which followed, the whole of it being then divided between Russia, Austria, and Psussia, it seemed to be erased from the list of nations. A remnant, however, of the patriots, survived, and these being collected under the command of General Dombrowski, they entered into the service of France, and, under the title of the Polish Legion, formed a part of the force with which Buonaparte, for his own purposes, retaliated upon Austria, and Prussia the evils which they had inflicted upon Poland.

The ardour and efficiency of the Polish Legion, especially when they came in contract with those whom they considered as their oppressors, is well known. It is, of course, foreign to the purpose of this article, to dwell upon the history of the campaigns, through Napoleon Buonaparte's successes, in which he raised himself to an eminence of power before unparalleled, but only to render the more remarkable the downward swiftness of his descent. He was, from the commencement of his career, a decided enemy of freedom, and only at times pretended to advocate or to favour it, in order to promote his ultimate views of despotic sway, as a sacrifice to temporary expediency.

He thus made use of the Polish Legion as one of his instruments, or a part of his machinery, without feeling the slightest sympathy for their situation, as exiles from their country, or in the least appreciating their earnest desire for the restitution of their name as a nation. He found himself, however, in this, as in some other instances, obliged to yield to expediency, and he thus consented, at the earnest entreaty of the Polish patriots, to the establishment, in 1807, of what was known for a few years as the Duchy of Warsaw, but took care that, like France, it should only have the semblance of a Constitution—the mere forms of liberty without any of the substance.

The freedom of the peasantary, however, was again proclaimed, and, limited as were the means and the power of the Duchy of Warsaw, it became as it were a focus of the feelings and wishes of the Poles, amongst whom an anxious desire prevailed for their complete restoration as a nation; no treaties of partition, or any actual separation, having had the effects of extinguishing the national feeling, which, roused as it was, by the glimmering of independence that had emanated from the selfish policy of Buonaparte, and by the opportunity afforded of displaying it, though as it were in an under tone, evinced a warmth of zeal for a return of complete emancipation, that the slightest encouragement would have fanned into a flame.

An opportunity of this nature was afforded in 1809, when it was found that the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw had led to a manifestation of spirit in these parts of former Poland, which had been severed from it by partition, that might have been easily taken advantage of to reinstate that country as a nation. This, however, formed no part of the policy of Buonaparte; he did not consider it his interest to rouse a spirit of freedom, which was already sometimes too troublesome to him, nor did it suit his policy that the territories wrested from Polaud by partition, should be remoulded as portions of a free state. He, in effect, confirmed the partition of Poland, making only such arrangements as suited what he considered to be his own interest, or that it was expedient for a time to consent to.

Acting upon such principles, and influenced by such motives, he would have destroyed the Duchy of Warsaw with the same indifference as he had created it, if an opportunity had presented itself rendering such a course more advantageous to him.—Kosciusko was led to believe that Buonaparte really intended to re-establish the freedom and independence of Poland, and eagerly sought the presence of the then conqueror, in order to render himself instrumental in the accomplishment of his fondly cherished project, the restoration of his country. But, amused for a time by the promises and casuistry of Buonaparte, he at length found that he had to deal with a tyrant, to whom real freedom was utterly obnoxious, and who only tolerated a semblance of it, or seemed occasionally to admire it, in order the better to carry into effect his real purposes, whilst he was ready to cast it aside, or rudely repulse it, as soon as his object was attained.

The Poles were thus again disappointed, but there is no doubt that the spirit of independence was cherished amongst them the more intensely, from its being forcibly kept down: and the bravery and even desparation, with which they fought under the standard of Buonaparte, in what might be called the last struggle for the mastery of Europe, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that, through the victories obtained by the French arms, and the consequent weakness and exhaustion, or prostration, of the allies, they might be enabled to regain their independence. It may be added, that Buonaparte had still contrived to amuse them by various promises, which, however, there is no doubt it was not his intention to perform. It would be idle to speculate as to what he might have done had he been victorious in Russia, instead of losing the greater part of his army, and giving a blow to his own power, from the effects of which it was impossible to recover; but no part of his conduct ever authorized the supposition of his being in the slightest degree favourable to free institutions; on the contrary, his constant aim was, whenever it did not interfere with his own immediate interest, to crush them by the most ruthless tranny.

What, however, the Poles could not obtain from Bonaparte, as the price of contributing to his victories, and lavishly shedding their blood in his support, they afterwards gained in a limited degree, through his defeat and subjection. It would be greatly beyond the purpose of this article, to go into a detail of the arrangements made by the Allies on the termination of the war, which, of course, belong to the general history of Europe, and cannot find a place in an article necessarily brief, relating only to Poland.

It is sufficient to observe, that it was determined to have a limited restoration of Poland, the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, giving the Poles a Constitution in 1815, and again proclaiming the freedom of the peasantry. They thus obtained what may be termed a qualified independence, by being separated from the Russian Empire, though subject to its Emperor as their Sovereign, but having a Viceroy, in the person of the Emperor's next brother, the Grand Duke Constantine. —It should be observed, however, that the first partition of Poland was again, in effect, confirmed by the province of Gallicia being left in the possession of Austria, to which Power it had been assigned in 1774, and the Duchy of Posen, also remaining annexed to Prussia, having been so conveyed at the same period. With regard to the rest of Poland, to which a semblance of independence was thus given, the Constitution was so framed as to place the main springs of power in the hands of the Emperor, either acting personally or by his Viceroy: but the Poles, by being thus separated from Russia, were recognised as a nation. Russian troops, as a matter of course, formed the garrisons and the military force employed in Poland; but the Constitution, such as it was, was allowed to have free operation, and the Emperor Alexander appears to have been, generally speaking, popular in Poland.

The Poles, however, have always been remarkable for an ardent and untameable spirit of independence, and have frequently manifested considerable national hatred against the Russians; and there is little doubt that these feelings still actuate a considerable portion of the people. The freedom of the mass of the population, and the spread of civilization amongst them, would perhaps, as it were, naturally tend to give them a disgust against the presence of Russian troops, whom they would consider as stationed in their country to overawe them, whilst they deemed themselves superior to their masters. The notion last mentioned has been alluded to by historians, as being very prevalent in Poland; and in unison with other circumstances, it will easily serve to account for the recent ebullition of popular fury. Some such movement has indeed been long anticipated; the well known national character of the Poles, bearing a strong resemblance in many points to that of the French, seeming to lead to that expectation. It may be added, that the Grand Duke Constantine, the Viceroy, has never been personally popular, either in Poland or Russia; though no dislike has ever been manifested towards the Emperor Nicholas.

But the cause of the recent revolutionary movement lies deeper than any personal question—it is evidently to be found in the ardent desire for national independence, which though kept down by force, after the second partition of Poland, could not be eradicated; and cherished as it was by Buonaparte for his own purposes, he found himself obliged, though very reluctantly, to yield to it to a certain extent. But through the effect of these circumstances, it has been constantly kept alive, with an invariable tendency to break through all restraints attempted to be imposed upon it, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself. The general prevalence of such a feeling will easily account for a sudden and simultaneous rush, as it were, to attain this object, upon the same principles as those which led to the recent events in Paris.

CAMPBELL OF SPERNIE'S THREE WIVES.

To J. Campbell, Esq. of Slough-darroch Ben-Logie.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COUSIN,

IT was with inexpressible concern that I read your's of the 13th ult. in which you informed me of your intentions respecting Miss Logie of Logie. For God's sake! pause, before you voluntarily relinquish hope, health, comfort, quiet, and every earthly blessing! Matrimony is little better than a snare; a spring-trap laid in our paths to disable us from liberty and enjoyment; and when you quoted my having changed my condition three several times, as an encouragement, it wrung my heart to think my reserve on the subject should so fearfully have misled you.

Yes, I have been married, I *am* married, but am I, have I been, the happier? No, Slough-darroch! at this moment I am miserable, and it is to prevent your being equally so that I write this letter, accompanied by my earnest prayers that you may escape from Ben-Logie with a free and unfettered person.

Old Campbell of Spernie, my lamented father, married an Englishwoman of family and fortune. *He* determined that I never should wear any thing but a kilt, or drink any thing but whiskey. *She* resolved that I should be educated at Eton, and have an English tutor at home. I wore a kilt till I was twelve years of age, and on my twelfth birthday they packed my cloths in a trunk, myself in a chaise, and sent me under the care of my tutor to England. I still remember, as if it were yesterday, leaning out of the chaise window, to take a last look t the less ening forms of my father and Allen

amekeeper, as they stood ready for a ing excursion at the door. I remember them call the dogs and walk away, while nother remained alone, holding a white kerchief to her eyes. I leaned out as if l-bound, till my mother became a white k, which gradually disappeared: Castle rnie was lost in the masses of fir plantations ch surrounded it, and the purple and brown grew blue in the distance. Then my heart elled; my eyes swam; and I felt as if I should suffocated if I might not breathe the air round pernie. I drew in my head and leaned back the chaise, with the choking sensation that recedes weeping strong in my throat, but my es fell on Mr. Jenkins. There was something d and unfeeling in his little prim figure; his portant snub-nosed face; even in the tie of s odious white neckcloth; and I felt that, by e side of such a man, it was impossible to hed tears.

This, my friend, was my first loss of liberty. y first term at Eton was any thing but plea- nt. I was ridiculed for my Scotch accent, as disliked for my pride. I fought eight in a-vain attempt to prove the Campbells pernie lineally descended from King Mal- m (a point I had never before heard dis- ted), and four more to defend my father's ht to wear the eagle's feather. I won all t two, and yet they always spoke as if those ts were still uncertainties. I could not en- re the change from the kilt to the English ss: I felt as if my limbs were fettered; and stinctly recollect, after a hard-won battle th young Lord Linton (who tore up a Scotch histle I had planted in my garden), sitting down by the side of the replanted emblem and weeping bitterly, from the mingled causes of vexation, exhaustion, ridicule, and being bliged to wear trowsers. You smile, Slough- arroch, but this was my second loss of liber- y.

My holidays were spent at home: and never shall I forget the delight I experienced as I once more bounded over the wild, free hills in my Highland dress; the heather under me, the sky over me, and the breezes of heaven playing round my head. I was more than happy— I was intoxicated with joy. I have often un- covered my head during a heavy shower, and stood gazing upwards with my Scotch bonnet in my hand, with no feeling but intense de- light. In the sunshine, I have felt a rapturous love for nature and the God of nature, which I shall never feel again; and in the storm, the strong, fierce storm of the mountain, I have experienced a consciousness of vigorous power, both of body and soul—a consciousness, too, of being free to exert both to the utmost, which —— Pshaw! it is a [illegible] to me now.

My mother di[illegible] I put on mourning: my father died, and I nearly broke my heart. I loved my father. I see him still at the head of his gay and hospitable table, with his kind smile and frank countenance. I hear his cheerful voice, telling some favourite anecdote of sport or danger. I feel the warm, hearty grasp of his hand; and his keen blue eye is bent on mine with that mixture of pride and affection it always wore when he looked on his only son. Slough-darroch! you knew my fa- ther.

My original prejudice against matrimony arose from the scenes I had witnessed between the uncongenial minds of my parents. That prejudice was, however, not strong enough to resist the charms of Lady Charlotte Linton. Her brother, Lord Linton, had been my dearest friend ever since our quarrel at Eton; he was high-spirited and generous, and when he was shot at Waterloo, poor fellow, I stood for five minutes without striking a blow, scarcely being able to convince myself I had lost him for ever. We served together in the glorious Forty-se- cond; and when I returned, it is not to be sup- posed that Lady Charlotte would refuse a brave soldier, her brother's best friend, and one who, besides, had some personal advan- tages.

She accepted me, and I thought myself the happiest of men. After the mourning was over we were married, and proceeded to the Continent, according to her wishes, which were then my laws.

We returned, and spent a season in London. Every one admired my wife, every one extolled her beauty and talents, and this would have gratified me, but that Lady Charlotte herself was so insatiable in her thirst for that admi- ration she was never satisfied at home, home was a place where she could not show herself, and she valued her loveliness only according to its effect upon others. It mattered little to her that her husband loved and admired her, I was a sure conquest, a toy thrown aside; be- sides, *she* was "the brilliant and accomplish- ed Lady Charlotte," and I was only Campbell of Spernie, principally distinguished in Lon- don as having attained the honour of her hand. *Only* Campbell of Spernie! how I hated Lon- don. Then old Lady Linton and her two unmarried daughters were constantly meddling between us. They were always *horror-struck* and *astonished* when I thwarted my wife; and my ears were deafened with the shrill expos- tulations of the Dowager, while Lady Char- lotte sat sobbing or fainting in the arms of one of her noble sisters, every time I attempted to bend her to my will.

"I will go home," said I to myself; "I will go back to Scotland, to my wild, beautiful Spernie, and try for happiness there. My wife is young; she *was*, at least, in love with me; he habits may be changed, and the want of food for her vanity may leave her time to think for her husband." Would you believe it, Slough- arroch? when I proposed this to her, she po- ely refused. She said she should die if she immured in the Highlands—that the very thought killed her—that she should pine to death. I underwent another scene of remon- stance and reproaches from her mother and si- sters; and at length, when I had given a decided promise never to let a year pass of which four months at least were not spent in town, they condescended to yield, and *allow my wife* to depart, talking all the while of her living in her husband's home for eight months in the year as the most frightful sacrifice woman ever made.

At Spernie I regained some part of my lost tranquillity; you would have laughed had you witnessed all my stratagems to preserve it. I never for the first fortnight took a gun in my hand, for fear my young wife should feel lonely; I walked or rode with her to every waterfall in the neighbourhood; I collected specimens of cairn gorum for her inspection; I submitted to her all my plans for the improvement of my tenantry. There were times, when in spite of her determination not to be satified, I could detect a gleam of real pleasure in those beautiful eyes. She was proud of the devotion of the Spernie tenants, touched by their greatful remembrance of my father (not a man among them ever spoke of him without lifting his bonnet); she was interested about the children of the vil- lage, and loved the smell of the heather. That was a happy fortnight, Slough-darroch! but in an evil hour I proposed to her that her mother and sisters should visit us. The even ing before they came, we sate together on the hill and talked over those plans which I began to flatter myself were mutually interesting, and the rapture with which I received her consent to our union was scarcely greater than that I felt when she drew in her sketch-book a plan for an ornamental fence round the dairy cottage. A light was in her eye, and a colour in her cheek, as she looked up in my face for approval—and as the wind blew aside the plumes of the Scotch bonnet she wore to please me, I thought I had never seen her look so handsome.

The next morning Lady Linton and her sin- gle daughters alighted at the door of the castle. We stood there to receive them. Oh? Mr. Campbell, *what roads!*" said the Dowager. "Gracious! Charlotte, what a strange cos- tume!" ejaculated one sister. "Spernie wished it," said my wife. "What *do* you call him Spernie for?" retorted the other; "why, you are already *demi-barbare*." They laughed as they crossed the threshold—it put me in mind of my mother in her provoking moments, and I shrank from the sound of that laughter.

From that moment had scarcely an hour's peace. Every thing was the subject of alternate ridicule and complaint; and Lady Charlotte wore a silk capote, took short walks, and called me "Mr. Campbell."

On the Wednesday after their arrival, I took a long ride through the rain to ask a few friends to dinner. I thought myself particularly for- tunate in my choice. I asked Gordon of Drun- head; his cousin, Gordon of Fynne; Capt. Duguid of the Forty second; Malcolm of Craig- Dhu and his handsome brother, and our wild chieftain laird, Dunega of Mac Intyre. Ross of Ross Castle was staying at Craig-Dhu, so, of course, I asked him also. The dinner went off very well; the handsome Malcolms were particularly attentive to the young ladies, and my wife seemed pleased with Dunega; but the evening was not without a cloud—in the joy of my soul at feeling once more *really at home*, and having my old friends round me, I forgot the fastidiousness of my English relatives. The two Gordons and Duguid were too much intoxi- cated to leave the dining-room, and were carried to bed; and the younger Malcolm had a violent dispute with the Dunega, in presence of the ladies, as to his right to call himself Dunega of the Hills. The latter was the only man who wore a kilt, and he placed his hand on the handle of his dirk. Lady Charlotte screamed, and one of her sisters fainted; and the next morning my ears were dinned for an hour with the family reproaches. For the first time, I answered passionately, and declared that the men my fa- ther had made welcome should never be stran- gers to me and mine: there was a most uncom- fortable scene, and I took my gun and went out.

A conversation I overheard between the sis- ters determined me on trying the effect of indul- gence on my wife's heart. I told her kindly that if she liked to return with her mother to England, I would join her there in the latter end of the autumn, and that I hoped the next year would find her fonder of the Highlands: she accepted the proposal with an eagerness that wrung my very soul.

The day of their departure came. Lady Charlotte's foot was on the step of the carriage, her hand on my arm; she looked at me; our eyes met: in spite of pride, mine filled with tears. She turned round, and flinging her arms round my neck, sobbed out, "I will not go, Spernie!" It was the last time my wife ever spoke tenderly to me, the last time she ever called me Spernie.

Slough-darroch, may you never feel as I did when I sate down to my first solitary meal in the home of my fathers. There was a silence, a desolation round me, broken only by the fitful gusts of the autumn wind whistling through the fir plantation at the back of the house, which was oppressive to me. The thirst of the dying wretch in the desert is no- thing to the pining for voices which have cea- sed. I felt forlorn, deserted; I thought over old days, and lifted the glass to my lips with a bit- ter smile. I started, and the glass fell and shivered on the ground; for at that moment, distinctly as ever I heard it in his lifetime, there fell on my ear the sound of my father's laugh. I heard it (Slough-darroch you know I am not superstitious), and I rose and stretched out my arms, as if I could once more have been folded to his generous heart—but in vain.

My cheif pleasure was in superintending the building of the dairy cottage, and the fence, as *she* had planned it. I have stood gazing on those pa liasdes till I have fotgot the world round me, and transported myself in idle dreams to a future of happiness never to be mine.

I returned to England, to find my wife more than ever estranged from me; and after long months of coldness, reproaches, and quarrell- ing, her refusal to accompany me to Spernie Castle the ensuing year was followed by an expressed determination on my part to separate. I provided for her to the utmost limit my for- tune would allow, and we became strangers. God be praised! we had no children.

It was two or three years after this, that in riding from Spernie to the Falls of Fynne, I was thrown from my horse and received a severe blow on the head. I was picked up senseless and conveyed to the nearest cottage. When I opened my eyes I found myself in a low, small hovel; the windows were about a foot in length, and were partly boarded with fir-wood, and partly glazed with irregular fragments of dim, greenish glass; the peat-reek was so thick and suffocating that I could scarcely bear it, far less distinguish ob- jects; and the feeble chirp of a dozen newly- hatched chickens, who ran in all directions over the clay floor, mingled with the satisfied "cluck" of their happy mother, (established in a hen- coop close to my bed), and the suppressed shrillness of a number of young Gaelic voices from another compartment of this dreary little dwelling.

I rose, and in spite of the dizziness in my head, contrived to grope my way to the open door—the last beams of a clouded sun were lingering on a bleak, unplanted hill, at the foot of which stood my present place of shelter. A middle-aged woman, who united in her own person the dignities of mistress of the house, mother of the family, and owner of the hen- coop, stepped forward, wiping her hands in her apron, and requested I would no think of moving till "the morn." She as- sured me her youngest son was gone for a doc- tor who lived about twelve miles of: that the bed I saw was at my service, and that I would find it impossible to ride home till I was better. I felt painfully the truth of her assertion, and sate down again, resigned to my fate, with a tumbler of toddy by way of refreshment. There was an air of preparation and glad anx- iety on the faces of all the inmates of the cot- tage; a glad, quick smile as they exchanged glances; a sort of quiet bustle, the eagerness of which was repressed out of respect to my presence; and a continual running to the open door, as if to watch the coming of some wel- come visitor, which struck me as peculiar. At last I could not resist asking a little barefoot- ed lassie, who passed to and fro before me with an air of extreme importance, whether they expected and one besides the doctor? "Ou aye," said the child eagerly, "we'll may be see Beenie the nicht." The ice once broken, the whole family united in praise of this absent object of affection. She was returning for a while, after her first term of service with a farmer at some distance, and her visit was the cause of rejoicing. The elder brothers swore she was the *bonniest*, the mother said she was the *canniest*, and the little ones declared her the *doucest* of all the lasses far or near. I began to watch almost as eagerly as the beings round me, and at length in bounded one of the wee laddies on the look-out: "She's come! mi- ther, she's come!" shouted he. Immediately after him, stepped in a gentle, demure-looking girl, about sixteen—and the family circle closed round her like newly-hived bees.

The next morning, at the early breakfast which preceded my departure, I had a full view of Beenie, as she sate opposite me sup- ping papritch. She was not particularly pretty; both her face and figure were what I should term common-place—and the tone of her voice and the sweetness of her slow, affectionate smile, were all that to me appeared attractive. Nevertheless, to her family she evidently ap- peared "the cunningest pattern of excelling Nature." If she spoke, all eyes turned on her, gleaming with happiness and admiration; if she laughed, the laugh was echoed even by those who had not heard the jest; if she moved for any thing, all hands were immediately ex- tended to obtain the desired object; and the happy mother, her heart full of pride and her eyes full of tenderness, sate gazing on the glowing face of her favourite, and occasionally stealing a glance at me, as if to read what I thought of the little maiden.

You will think me selfish, Slough-darroch, but I confess the feeling uppermost in my mind, that morning was one of extreme bitterness. Here, in a low hovel, through whose small, dim windows, the sunshine struggled in a sort of cross-light to the door at the other end, sate a party, whose hearts were running over with gratitude to God and love for one another, and here, too, sate the master of Spernie, blest with all the comforts and most of the luxuries of life—with personal and acquired advantages—with a large fortune and a fine estate, who nevertheless dwelt alone in the lofty halls of Spernie Castle—unwelcomed at his return; unlamented in his absence; mocked with the semblance of human ties in which he had no enjoyment.

I rose and took my leave of the kind cotta- gers, and when I bid farewell to Beenie, I wrung her hand, more in the agony of my heart than from any prepossession in her favour; and I stood for a moment at the foot of that bleak hill, looking back at the dreary little dwelling I left with a mixture of repining at my own lot and envy of her's.

About four years from the time when Lady Charlotte and myself had agreed to separate, I was sent for by express to attend her death- bed. She had caught cold attending a fancy- ball, and the consequences had been severe fever and inflammation of the brain. She had earnestly desired to see me, but before I arrived she was delirious, and continued so for ten days, at the end of which time she died. I was sitting by her bedside alone! her mother had gone to lie down, and her sisters, who paid her a diurnal visit, had not arrived. I held her hand in mine and looked towards the win- dow, through which the broad daylight was coming, dreading lest it might wake her, yet fearful that any movements of mine would have the same effect, when she suddenly called me by name. My heart throbbed, for I *felt* that she knew me. I turned, and knelt down with a fervent ejaculation of thankfulness. I looked in her face with a confused hope for the future, but the gleam of recognition faded from those beautiful eyes: an expression of wildness and terror succeeded; and as a fitful flush passed across her brow, she murmured, "Is this *death*, Campbell?" She grasped my hand as she spoke, as though I could have retained her in this world: the grasp relaxed—the dew stood on that fair, laughing brow, and I was—a wi- dower!

I regretted Lady Charlotte bitterly; her faults were buried with her; the memory of her angelic beauty and playfulness in health, and of her dying hours, alone remained. Yet, after time had in some measure weakened the blow, I felt—that I was once more a free man.

That freedom was not of long continuance: it is not in my nature to live alone and be con- tent. My friends told me I should think of marrying again, and I thought seriously of their advice. I considered within myself that the causes of my past unhappiness were pecu- liar, and I resolved, in my present choice, to shun the brilliant advantages of rank and station, and even of beauty, and to think solely of disposition. It was in the midst of these reflections one evening, that the recollection of Beenie suddenly flashed upon me, and, strange as it may seem, I determined to make *her* Mrs. Campbell of Spernie.

Poor little Beenie! I shall never think of her without remorse; for I certainly made her life as wretched as my own.

I calculated that to *her*, at least, I must seem a superior being; that from *her* I should under- go no haughtiness,—be stung by no real or affected coldness: to *her* the fanciful and feverish pleasures of city dissipations were unknown, and the despised Spernie would be a fairy palace to one who had known no home better than a pretty Highland farm. In all these conjectures I was right. She loved me ardently, sincerely; she looked up to me as to a God; she had always a glad smile and a kind word, when I returned weary to my home; she watch- ed me in sickness; she entered eagerly (to the best of her comprehension,) into all that inter- ested me; she never sighed but when there was a cloud on my brow; she had neither joy, grief, hope, fear, or feeling of any kind, in which my image had not a principal share. Yet for all this I was not happy! Her birth, education, and habits, the involuntary faults of manner, which I might and ought to have foreseen, all revolted and annoyed me. I grew morbidly sensitive as to the opinions of others respecting my wife. I watched their very looks (when turned on *her*,) with a mixture of suspicion and irritation. I was too proud to allow that I had again rashly mistaken the road to happiness; and therefore I asked my friends as usual to Spernie; but I was miserable when they came, and my harshness at such times made poor Beenie, who was naturally timid, awkward and reserved beyond expression. She, who had a sort of wild grace in her happy moments, when alone with me, became perfectly mute, abashed, and strange to others. After a while, a change, infinitely worse in my eyes, came over her. With intuitive quickness she saw that the persons who were my friends and equals thought her a match totally unworthy of me, and that I was ashamed of having placed her in her present situation; but in her educated mind this conviction produced any thing but a desirable effect. She strove to persuade herself and others that, although fallen in circum- stances, her family was of noble extraction; she used to pore over an old book, belonging to one of her brothers, (giving an account of the rebellion of Forty-five,) in which casual men- tion was made of her great grand uncle's name; and one day, at a large dinner-party, I had the mortification to hear her naturally sweet voice elevated to its highest pitch in a discus- sion of this kind. I looked down the long table at the mistress of Spernie Castle, and groaned. Dressed in the style commonly called *dowdy*, with *an attempt* at a fashionable cap, covering her bright hair and really pretty head, with a profusion of pale pink knots scattered about her costume, rendering still more striking the *tinted* look of a complexion exposed to all weathers, and at present glowing with unusual excitement, Mrs. Campbell of Spernie sate, with the carving-knife and fork suspended over the joint they were to divide, allowing the eye to dwell at leisure on her little red weatherbeaten hands. Slough-darroch, I was maddened. I rose, and shouted out, "Be quiet!" in a voice which made the roof ring,—and Beenie burst into tears.

Five years passed away, and I had a fresh source of irritation in seeing a succession of daughters, and yet being without an heir to Spernie: I had four girls, and Beenie was again to be a mother. I persuaded myself that a fatality hung over me; that my hopes and wishes were never to be realized, and, in proportion as I grew inwardly discon- tented, I became harsh to all around me,—even

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the unchanging sweetness of my poor litte wife could not preserve her from bitter words and unjust reproaches. One morning, as I went out shooting, I looked from the hill over which I intended to go, and saw Beenie, walking slowly and apparently feebly, to her mother's cottage, who was settled in the little village of Spernie. Something smote my heart; I paused, and giving my gun to the keeper, ran down the hill to meet her. Seemingly her mother was not within, for she passed on to the door of another cottage, belonging to Donald, a small farmer, who had been in other days an unsuccessful suitor for her hand. I hesitated as I came nearer, whether to advance or retreat, for Beenie was evidently weeping. She sate on a stone by the cottage door, and held on her knee a little boy, about two years old, one of Donald's numerous family: her mother stood beside her, and as the poor thing ejaculated, "Oh! what would I gie, that ye were the Laird's ain wee thing!" She replied, "Keep a good heart, Beenie; by the Lord's blessing ye'll may be have a boy-bairn yet."

"I'll not live, mither,—I'll not live—I'm sair worn wi' cold cruel words—my heart's fairly broken." Then suddenly raising her head, and clasping her trembling hands, she said—"Oh, gin I had been content to marry Donald, and the Laird had taken a lady, I should na be going to God before my time. Mither, mither, why did na ye keep me fra marrying the Laird? ye ken weel that ae word of your's was a law for me;" and she hid her face on her mother's bosom, and sobbed convulsively. The old woman wept too, and spoke some words, of which I only heard the last—"and, for the Laird, *may God forgie him!*" Never shall I forget those words! I contrasted the happiness and pride of the mother's eyes, in the cottage by the falls of Fyne, with her figure now, as she bent over the child in a vain attempt to comfort her. I could not bear it; I rushed up the hill again; I forbid the keeper to follow me, and I wandered the whole day with the worm gnawing at my heart. I scarcely know where I went; but I recollect suddenly pausing at the brink of a rock, which overhung a small river, and as suddenly resolving on self-destruction. I leapt, and the cool, pleasant waters closed over my head for an instant; the next, found me struggling with mechanical energy for the preservation of that life I had desired to forfeit. I succeeded in reaching the opposite shore, and there I sate down, and resolved within myself to make Beenie's life a happy one, and not to suffer the vain chimeras to afflict me, which had embittered so much of our mutual existence. I felt happier than I had done for some years, as I once more stood at the gate of Castle Spernie. The porter told me I was again a father. I sprang forward—I ran up the magnificent staircase, and reached the apartment where my wife slept; the crimson window-curtains were half down, and the setting sun cast a glow of glory through them on all the objects in the room. As I entered, Beenie raised herself in the bed, and, with a smile of intense joy, she said, "It's a boy-bairn! it's a boy-bairn!" "Bless you, my girl!" said I, as I caught her in my arms. She gave a low suppressed moan, and wept for some minutes, without speaking. "There now," said I, gently disengaging myself, "do not weep any more." Her head sank on the pillow, and I thought she had fainted; but she was gone to that land where there is indeed no more weeping; "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Poor little, gentle, faithful Beenie! my heart is still very sore when I remember *thee*.

The present Mrs. Campbell of Spernie was, as you well know, selected more on account of my children than from any other motives; and with *her* I certainly expected to enjoy a sort of tranquil happiness. She was the widow of an old friend of mine, one of my most eager advisers to matrimony, who, during his lifetime, had frequently fatigued me with oft-repeated eulogiums on his help-mate. He told me she was the best manager; the cleverest housekeeper; the most perfect sick-nurse, the kindest and most motherly person in the world. But I *had* a housekeeper, and a very good one; my health required no nursing, and for the rest may Heaven defend me from the *motherliness* of people who have never been mothers!

She does her best for my interest it is true, and I ought to be thankful; but, in spite of my large fortune, the old hospitality of Spernie is never conducted in the easy way it used to be. There is a constant struggle to obtain, and contrivance to do without, which depresses my spirits, and causes all my old servants to follow me up and down with complaints from morning till night. My boy (who is a clever handsome child) she ruins by her partiality; and when she has spoilt his temper by constant praises, and comparisons with his sisters' lot, and irritated his stomach with cake and sugar-plums she administers a dose of rhubarb and magnesia to counteract the one, and makes him repeat Watts's hymn on Human Pride by way of a cure for the other. My girls are little better than upper servants, owing to her rage for making them useful; and she always follows up her own advice with the assertion, "I dare say your poor mother could do that before she was half your age." I wish to God she could forget all poor Beenie probably was able to do, to help herself and others, before she became mistress of Spernie. Then her housekeeping is, in her eyes, a subject of vital interest, the main point in a woman's education after the profession of Christianity, and even when she sits at the head of her table dressed well, with neither too much nor too little pretension; looking as handsome as a woman of forty can look, and as dignified in appearance as four centuries of Scotch aristocracy can make her; she cannot repress the conscious smile of pleasure which steals over her countenance when some favourite dish, in which she has exerted her skill, elicits an approving remark from any one of the company. No, I am not happy, even now; and I pray to God to send me a severe fit of the gout that I may be able more gratefully to appreciate the merits of my wife. For you, Slough-darroch, who still remain a free man, I have better hopes. fly while it is yet in your power; do not, I beseech you, be so mistaken as to imagine that wit, wealth, beauty, sweetness of disposition, or mutual attachment, can promise a security of happiness; bid farewell to Miss Logie of Logie, and live, love, and die—a bachelor.

Your attached friend and cousin,
CAMPBELL OF SPERNIE.

P. S. I have just read in the Morning Post an account of your wedding. Oh! Slough-darroch——but I will say no more. At first I intended to have burnt this long letter, but, on second thoughts, I shall send it, that at least you may begin married life with as little anticipation as possible of future comfort. God protect you! N.

MISCELLANEA.

INFLUENCE OF PAIN.—Dr. Paris, in his memoirs of Sir Humphry Davy, says, "That Davy, in his youth, possessed courage and decision, may be inferred from the circumstance of his having, upon receiving a bite from a dog supposed to be rabid, taken his pocket-knife, and without the least hesitation cut out the part on the spot, and then retired into the surgery and cauterised the wound—an operation which confined him to Mr. Tonkin's house for three weeks. The Gentleman from whom I received an account of this adventure, the accuracy of which has been since confirmed by Davy's sister, also told me, that he had frequently heard him declare his disbelief in the existence of pain, whenever the energies of the mind were directed to counteract it; but he added, 'I very shortly afterward had an opportunity of witnessing a practical refutation of this doctrine in his own person; for upon being bitten by a conger eel, my young friend Humphry roared out most lustily."

The following extracts from letters sent by Lord Byron to Mr. Murray, and which are published in the second volume of Moore's biography of that eccentic but highly gifted nobleman, are very characteristic:—"So you and Mr. Foscolo, &c. want me to undertake what you call a 'great work?'—an epic poem, I suppose, or some such pyramid. I'll try no such thing—I hate tasks. And then 'seven or eight years!' God send us all well this day three months, let alone years. If one's years can't be better employed than in sweating poesy, a man had better be a ditcher. And works, too!—is Childe Harold nothing? You have so many 'divine' poems, it is nothing to have wirtten a human one? without any of your worn-out machinery. Why, man, I could have spun the thoughts of the four cantos of that poem into twenty, had I wanted to book-make; and its passion into as many modern tragedies. Since you want length, you shall have enough of Juan—for I'll make fifty cantos. * *
Now to business; * * I say unto you, verily it is not so; or, as the foreigner said to the waiter, after asking him to bring a glass of water, to which the man answered, 'I will sir.' 'You will!—G—d—d—n, —I say you mush.' And I will submit this to the decision of any person or persons, to be appointed by both, on a fair examination of the circumstances of this as compared with the preceding publications. So, there's for you. There is always some row or other previously to all our publications: it should seem that, on approximating, we can, never quite get over the natural antipathy of author and bookseller, and that more particularly the feme nature of the latter must break forth. * * * *
You offer fifteen hundred guineas for the new canto: I won't take it. I ask you two thousand five hundred guineas for it, which you will either give or not, as you think proper. It concludes the poem, and consists of 144 stanzas. The notes are numerous, and chiefly written by Mr. Hobhouse, whose researches have been indefatigable, and who, I will venture to say, has more real knowledge of Rome and its environs than any Englishman who has been there since Gibbon. By the way, to prevent any mistakes, I think it necessary to state the fact, that he, Mr. Hobhouse, has no interest whatever in the price or profit to be derived from the copyright of either poem or notes, directly or indirectly; so that you are not to suppose that it is by, for, or through him, that I require more for this canto than the preceding. No: but if Mr. Eustace was to have had two thousand for a poem on Education; if Mr. Moore is to have three thousand for Lalla; &c, &c.; if Mr. Campbell is to have three thousand for his prose on poetry—I don't mean to disparage these gentlemen in their labours—but I ask the aforesaid price for mine, You will tell me that their productions are considerably longer: very true, and when they shorten them, I will lengthen mine, and ask less. You shall submit the MS. to Mr. Gifford, and any other two gentlemen to be named by you (Mr. Frere, or Mr. Croker, or whomever you please, except such fellows as your**s and **s), and if they pronounce this canto inferior, as a whole, to the preceding, I will not appeal from their award, but burn the manuscript, and leave things as they are."

TAKING FRENCH LEAVE.—A Letter from Calais states, that a Mr. H. and a Mrs. T. made their escape from the prison of that town, a few days ago, in rather a curious manner. Mr. H. having announced his intention of celebrating his birth-day, invited the gaoler and his wife to partake of a bowl of punch in a friendly way, and the polite invitation was acknowledged and accepted in the most courteous manner. Mr. T. contrived, secretly, to mix a quantity of laudanum with the punch, and his guests drank so deeply, that in a short time they were utterly unconscious of what was passing around them. The lady and gentleman made the best advantage of the opportunity, and taking the keys from the gaoler's girdle they packed up all the luggage, even to the lady's birds, and a cat, and departed, nothing loth, from their late resting-place, leaving a card under the nose of the gaoler, on which was written, *Adieu, mon ami, au revoir.*' Not satisfied with escaping, they locked the door of the prison after them, and threw the keys away, and then hastened to an hotel, and it being eleven o'clock at night, the time when the Paris diligences usually arrive, they were taken for passengers. It may be supposed that the gaoler was in sad consternation when he found out the slippery trick which had been played upon him, and the whole town was set in motion, but the evil could not be remedied, for though the myrmidons of the Police were despatched in all directions, both on horseback and on foot, the fugitives contrived to pass the frontiers, and it is supposed that they are now safe in Belgium. The gaoler says he shall be very cautious of English prisoners in future.—*Courier, December* 29.

SPECIMEN OF A SPANISH GENERAL.—An attack was agreed upon for the morning of the 23d; but when the English General came to the quarters of Cuesta to arrange the details of the attack, the old man was gone to bed, and not to be disturbed. At three in the morning the British columns were under arms, but Cuesta was not to be spoken with till seven o'clock, and then refused to join in the attack, offering, among other reasons, his objections to fight upon a Sunday! Cuesta, however, was prevailed upon to agree to an attack for the morning of the 24th; and, having proposed to the English General to make a *reconnoisance* of the French position, the old gentleman arrived in a cumbrous coach and six at the appointed place, to the surprise of Sir Arthur, and the amusement of his active staff.—*Cabinet Library—Memoirs of Wellington.*

MADAME DE GENLIS.—(Extract from a Paris Letter.)—PARIS, JAN. 1, 1831.—"The celebrated Countess de Genlis was found dead in her bed yesterday (Friday) morning about ten o'clock by her femme de chambre. She had been indisposed, but not seriously, for two days previous, and had as usual been occupied with her literary and other labours until a late hour. Up to twelve at night she was dictating to her attendant, after which she commenced arranging a letter to the King. This was the last act of her life; and considering the devoted attachment which she invariably manifested for her royal pupil, with the grateful and filial attentions with which it was repaid, she would not, probably, had it been in her election, have wished to close her career in a different occupation. Scarcely a day passed in which some of the Royal Family failed in some token of kind remembrance to her; and King Philip himself had latterly been pressing her to fix her residence nearer to him. To a letter offering for her acceptance commodious and splendid apartments in the Palace of the Tuileries, where the present reigning Family of France are expected in a short time to take up their own abode, the Countess was engaged in writing a grateful denial, and her reasons for it, to his Majesty, until nearly three o'clock of the morning of her decease. At that hour she was put to bed, and at ten o'clock, as I have before said, she was found a corpse. The Countess was, I believe, about eighty-eight years of age, and, if I recollect aright, her birth-day is somewhere about the 7th or 8th of this month. Her grand-daughter, the Marechale Gerard, was in attendance on her venerable relative the moment the fatal event was made known to her."

INDIAN CHARACTER.—The town of Alexandria, parish of Rapides, Louisiana, was lately visited by the Canachis, and various other tribes of Indians, who during their stay exhibited themselves to the citizens in one of the ball plays peculiar to the aborigines of the southern section of the country. On the night after the play the parties indulged in a general drunken frolic. A quarrel happened, in which one of the Indians was slain by another in the streets, and the perpetrator immediately surrendered himself to the relatives of the victim. The laws of these tribes, it appears, were the same that prevail generally among the Indians in the regulations of punishment for murder, which places the fate of the criminal at the disposal of the nearest connexion of the deceased Strong as is the love of life, an attempt to escape from the penalty so adjudged, it is well known, is very rarely heard of, though opportunity is not wanting, as the prisoner is seldom vigilantly watched. The offending Indian in question was taken into custody, and on the following day he exhibited himself in various parts of the town, and conversed composedly respecting his execution, and with appearance of the utmost indifference to his fate. He was taken to the place fixed upon for the scene of slaughter on the same day at about ten o'clock in the morning, and a large body of the citizens of Alexandria were present. Efforts were made by many respectable persons to release the victim from the vengeance preparing for him, and large sums of money and other inducements were offered for his pardon, but without avail. The prisoner discovered no wish to avoid the impending stroke, and the brother of the deceased shut his ear against every persuasion. The death was to be inflicted by shooting; but after many endeavours no gun could be procured, and the victim, impat[illegible] delay, threatened, if he was not immed[illegible] punished, to leave the ground. Upon th[illegible] brother advanced upon him with a [illegible] prostrated him, and split his skull at a blo[illegible] *New York Gazette, Nov.* 23.

The following amusing anecdote is g[illegible] in a letter to Mr. Murray in the second v[illegible] of *Moore's Life of Byron*:—I have be[illegible] a rage these two days, and am still fi[illegible] therefrom. You shall hear—a Captain [illegible] Dragoons, * *, Hanoverian by birth, in [illegible] Papal troops at present, whom I had ob[illegible] by a loan, when nobody would lend him a pa[illegible] recommended a horse to me on sale by Lieu[illegible] nant,——— an officer who unites the [illegible] of cattle to the purchsae of men; I bou[illegible] it. The next day, on shoeing the horse, [illegible] discovered the thrush—the animal being wa[illegible] ranted sound. I sent to reclaim the contra[illegible] and the money. The Lieutenant desired t[illegible] speak to me in person; I consented; he came, [illegible] it was his own particular request; he began [illegible] story; I asked him if he would return t[illegible] money; he said, No, but he would exchan[illegible] He asked an exorbitant price for his [illegible] horses; I told him that he was a thief. [illegible] said that he was an officer and a man of hono[illegible] and pulled out a Parmesan passport, signe[illegible] by General Count Nesperg. I answered th[illegible] as he was an officer, I would treat him as suc[illegible] and that, as to his being a gentleman, he mi[illegible] prove it, by returning the money; as for [illegible] Parmesan passport, I should have value[illegible] it more if it had been a Permesan chee[illegible] He answered in high terms and sai[illegible] that if it were in the morning (it was about [illegible] eight o'clock in the evening) he would have [illegible] satisfaction. I then lost my temper. 'As for [illegible] that,' I replied, 'you shall have it directly—[illegible] it will be mutual satisfaction, I can assure you. [illegible] You are a thief, and, as you say an officer; my [illegible] pistols are in the next room, loaded; take one [illegible] of the candles, examine, and make your choice [illegible] of weapons.' He replied, that pistols were [illegible] English weapons—he always fought with the [illegible] sword. I told him that I was able to accommodate him, having three regimental swords in a [illegible] drawer near us, and he might take the longest, [illegible] and put himself on guard. All this passed in [illegible] the presence of a third person. He then said, [illegible] No; but to-morrow morning he would give me [illegible] the meeting at any time or place. I answered, [illegible] that it was not usual to appoint meetings in [illegible] the presence of witneses, and that we had best [illegible] speak man to man and appoint time and instruments. But as the man present was leaving the [illegible] room, Lieut. * * before he could shut the [illegible] door after him, ran out roaring 'Help and [illegible] murder" most lustily, and fell into [illegible] a sort of hysteric in the arms of about fifty [illegible] people, who all saw that he had no weapon of [illegible] any sort or kind about me. I followed him, [illegible] asking him what the devil was the matter with [illegible] him.—Nothing would do: he ran away without his hat, and went to bed ill of the fright. He then tried his complaint at the Police, which dismissed it as frivolous. He is, I believe, gone away, or going."

The following is the account which Mr. Moore gives of the manner in which Lord Byron confided to him his "life and adventures," and which were subsequently destroyed by the present biographer:—"A short time before dinner he left the room, and in a minute or two returned, carrying in his hand a white leather bag. 'Look here,' he said, holding it up, 'this would be worth something to Murray, though you, I dare say, would not give sixpence for it.' 'What is it?' I asked. 'My life and adventures,' he answered. On learning this, I raised my hands in a gesture of wonder. 'It is not a thing,' he continued, 'that can be published during my lifetime, but you may have it, if you like—there, do whatever you please with it.' In taking the bag, and thanking him most warmly, I added,' 'This will make a nice legacy for my little Tom, who shall astonish the latter days of the nineteenth century with it.' He then added, 'You may show it to any of our friends you think worthy of it;' and this is, nearly word for word, the whole of what passed between us, on the subject."

"ANIMALIZED" BREAD AND BISCUITS.—It was stated some time ago that a large quantity (400,000) of biscuits, animalized with gelatime, had been sent to Algiers for the use of the French troops, and that bread animalized in a similar way had been manufactured in Paris. A French Paper now states that the experiment answered thoroughly, and that the discovery is likely to prove of great value, not only to the army and navy, but in domestic economy generally, as animal food in the ordinary way may, with the use of animalized biscuits, be dispensed with. The composition of the biscuit is as follows;—Flour, 325 parts; dry animal matter obtained from meat and bones by pressure and evaporation, ten parts; water, 100 to 120 parts. Two ordinary-sized biscuits form a soldier's ration. They are said to be equal in nutrition to one quart of good soup, with a proportionate quantity of bread.

THE POPES.—We know not at this moment how many Popes, male and female there may have been, but their number equals the combined amount of all the European Monarchs. They are invariably, now-a-days that their supremacy is past away, chosen in their dotage; a fit emblem of the weakness of their monstrous pretensions to subject the world to their infallibility. Pius VIII. has left several children wholly unprovided for, and the attention of the humane are particularly directed to their distressing situation.

BOMBAY: Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by JAMES HENRY BENNETT, at the Courier Press, [illegible] 7, Bell-lane, where all communications, addres[illegible] the EDITOR, will be received.